## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

JAMES CORDON BENNETT, JR., MANAGER.

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

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Volume XXXII..... No. 136

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Bro

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW YORK THEATRE, oppo-OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.-David Corresp

THEATRE FRANCAIS. Fourteenth street near Sixth GERMAN STADT THEATRE, 700 Broadway.-VIEL

AGADEMY OF MUSIC, Irring place.—The IMPERIAL TROUPS OF JAPANESS ASSISTS IN THREE WONDERFUL FRATS. Makings at 2 o'clock. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Miss Lessus Munnipunity

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 555 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—in these Ethiopian Esteratan-ments, Serging, Danging and Bublisquae.—The Blace Cook—imperial Japaness Troupe. RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRE'S, 179 Broadway, opposite the New York Hotel.—In their Sovie, Dance. Econs Triories, Burleyous, &c.—Cinden-Leon—Madagasca

PIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 Westworks fourth street.—Gairpin & Christer's Minstreas. JAPANESE JUGGERS- UPPER TEN THOUSAND.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Countrooning Nagro Minstreast, Burinsques, Ballet Diver-regenery, &c.—True Blue. Matines at 2½ o'clock. HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn. - ETHIOPIAN MIN

THE BUNYAN TABLEAUX. Umon Hall corner of westy-third sireot and Broadway, at 8.—Moving Minos of the Pidents's Phoniness—Bixy Magnifeliae General Matthew Magnifeliae Wednesday and Saturday at 2% o'clock. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATONY, 613 Proadway.— IRAD AND RIGHT ARE OF PROSET—THE WASHINGTON WISH—WOMDERS IN NATURAL HISTORY, ROLLING AND ARE. INCOURSE DALLY. OPEN from 8 A.M. UII 10 P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner of Twenty third street and Fourth avenue, -- Exhibition of Picture AND SQUIPTURES BY LIVING ASTISTS.

New York, Thursday, May 16, 1867.

## TRIPLE SHEET

REMOVAL

The New York HESALD establishment is now located in the new HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann stree-

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisers will please bear in mind that in order to have their advertisements properly classifled they should be sent in before half-past eight o'clock in the evening.

TER MBWS.

EUROPE. The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yester-

day, May 16.

It is reported from Candia that the Turkish army under Omar Pasha has been defeated by the Christian tanuargents in a general battle. The Prussian naval authorities deny that the King's government has bought or is about to purchase an iron-clad fleet in the United States. A vessel has been chartered in Liverpool for the most of laylor and purchase the contract the c

twenties were at 72% in London and 77% in Frankfort. The Liverpool cotton market was active during the ay and closed firm, with middling uplands at from 11%d. a 11%d. Breadste

Provisions unchanged.

By the steemship Java, at this port yesterday, we have our special correspondence and newspaper files to the 4th of May. The principal subject treated by the writers at that date-Luxemburg, peace or war, the reform debate and the Penian treason trials—have been reported fully to their issue by the special cable telegrams and general submarine news reports of the Harako published since

We are specially informed that England designs to soize Cuba in the event of any difficulty with Spain, and

ters of finance. Our Dublin correspondent alleges that in 1865 the Fenian executive in New York remitted drawn by the Belmonts on the Rothschilds. The British government embargoed the bills and directed the Rothschilds not to pay them, which was done. A bill drawn for £2,000 sterling, to be used for the defence of the prisoners, with others, when refused payme London, were returned to New York, but the Fenk ta. The Penian organization in Ireland is said t

Davis, his wife, his brother and sinter-in-law on board.
They became the guests of the New York Hotel, and will leave for Montreal this afternoon.

The Board of Councilmen held a special meeting yesterday, for the purpose of ratifying the tax levy as

sed by the Legislature. The ordinance failed to rethe levy was laid over for future sction. The Board con-curred with the Aldermon in directing the Corporation Counsel and other gentlemen to report to the Mayor the extent of the various franchises legally owned by the

ing a number of appropriations were made for building schoolhouses, purchasing sites and repairs, and among them one of \$30,000 for the purchase of a site in Thirty-second street. The United States Commissioner of Education asked information as to the school system of New York and its operations. The subject was re-

red to the appropriate committee.
The annual commencement of the Columbia College or School took place in the French theatre last night, en of the students.

neventy-seven of the students.

The West Bide Association held a meeting at the Everett Recemb on Broadway last evening, when the report of the executive committee was received and an election for officers was held.

necting of Germans was held in the Seventh jat, when it was determined to form an or-r the purpose of agitating against the pro-se Encice law.

bosos Motarray, occupying rooms in the tenement bosos No. 250 Tenth avenue, was arrested yesterday, charged with having murdered his wife on Tuesday evening by shooting her with a may revolver and after-wards cheking her. When discovered McCaffray was in the in a heastly state of interication, with his child, about any months old, lying alongoide of him, and his

wife bleeding and insensible on the floor. The woman

gold operators indulged in a shooting affrag among themselves in Broad street yesterday afternoon, while the thoroughfare was filled with the usual crowd. Neither of the parties directly engaged were injured, b a man named Grace, a mere spectator, was struck by one of the balls and severely wounded. One of the parties engaged in the shooting, whose name is Fall, was arrested and committed, ball being refused, by Justice Dowling. The other one, named Newton, is still at

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday in the

Philip Schryer.

The North German Lloyd's steamship Union, Captain Von Santen, will sail at noon to-day (Thursday) from Hoboken for Southampton and Bromen. The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent will close at the

Post Office at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The fine steamship Eagle, Captain Greens, will sail from pier No. 4 North river at three o'clock this (Thursday) afternoon for Havana. The mails for the island of Cuba will close at the Post Office at two o'clock this

The stock market was firm but dull vesterday. Gold

closed at 136%.

Consequent upon the advance in gold the merchandise markets ruled a shade firmer, and prices for most commodities advanced materially, and a fair business was consummated. Domestic produce ruled dull, lower and unsettled. Coffee ruled quiet but firm. Cotton was lower. Corn was in active demand and 50, a 60, higher, while oats declined 10, a 20. Pork was a shade sealer clined 1c. a 2c. Pork was a shade easie Bool was steady, while lard was heavy. Freights were quiet. Naval stores were active but a shade lower.

MISCELLANBOUS. The news from Vera Cruz, Mexico, is to the 4th inst., and from Mexico city to the 25th of April. Marquez had about seven thousand men in the capital, and was closely beeingd by Porfirio Diaz. The aqueducts supplying water to the city had been out off and no food was arriving. Arleaian wells, however, were supplying the inhabitants with wells, however, were supplying the inhabitants with water. Maximilian was reported death of General Miramon is denied. The stage of Vera Cruz was being carried on with more than usual activity. Sical and Merida were in the hands of the liberals. Imperialist accounts say that Maximilian had arrived in Mexico city with Campbell's messenger to Juarez, with the intercession of the government for Maximilian in case of his capture, San Luis Potosi, on the 23d of April. Maximilian was accorders that there's restricted and possessed all the roads but one. The messenger was treated with the greatest consideration and courtery, but the feeling among the liberals was so bitter against Maximilian and

on the 9th of April, and Buenos Ayros on the 23th of March. No new movement had been made by either party in the Paraguayan war. Picket firing and the only hostile manouvres going on. Minister Washburne arrived at the camp of the allies on the 11th of March, from the Paraguayan government, to which he is ac-credited, and had a secret conference with Marquis credited, and had a secret conference with manyus-Caxias. It is believed the conversation was in reference to the proposed mediation on the part of the United States, and that Marquis Caxias declined to admit of any mediation whatever. The recruiting of the National Guard for service in the field is uttorly opposed by the members of that organization in Rio Janeiro. In Permembers of that organization in Rio Janeiro. In Per nambuco an open revoit is threatened in the event of the order being enforced. The Paraguayan army is well supplied with everything through Bolivia. No sign of want is visible among them, while the allies are discontented, being bound up in a swamp and deserted Government Rouse, in Buenos Ayres, at which Genera Mitré, the Provisional President of Uruguay, and th Brazilian Minister were present. It is believed all favored a speedy peace. The proffered mediation of the United States is in great favor with all classes, Lopes, the President of Paraguay, among them. Opo against the rebels in the Argentine Republic were actively prosecuted, and the force of the latter had been

oduced to a few guerilla bands.

Our Havana correspondence is dated May 11. The weather was such that an unusually warm summer was expected, and many violent cases of smallpox and yellow fever were already reported. The rumor was Rio Janeiro. The financial condition had not improved. Several more failures had taken place. The President of the United States took a walk

d by a guard, for the first time since that praction

was inaugurated by President Lincola.

Despatches have been received by the Secretary of State from St. Petersburg officially announcing the rati-

American possessions to the United States.

The motion to amend the Mississippi Injunction case by including the charge that General Ord is about to elze certain property of the State was argued in the

Further particulars of the Mobile riot show that four persons were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded. The leader who fired the first shot, aiming directly at Judge dows and housetops overlooking the scene. The shot were generally aimed too low for effect, and by this means the woodwork receiving in many instances the bulle some distance from the speaking simultaneously with the main affray. The whole matter is undergoing rigid investigation by Colonel Sheppard, the military com-mandest, and Mayor Withers. The troops still patrot the town, and Judge Kelley was to have left yesterday for Montgomery on a government transport, it not being deemed advisable for him to attempt to speak again in

All the banks in New Orleans have sustained heavy drafts consequent on the financial troubles prevailing there. A heavy run was made yesterday on the City National Bank, and its condition became at one time quite critical; but three private capitalists came forwar and advanced money enough to pay all demands. A case is before the Supreme Court of the Unite

States which involves the question whether Texas is a restraining certain parties forming the rebel Military State bonds to parties who claim them as cofor certain articles contraband of war.

The Republican State Central Committee of Kar

met at Topeka yesterday for the purpose of arranging for a canvass of the State on the platform of impartia suffrage, when several negroes who participated ex-pressed themselves as bitterly opposed to female suf-frage, and considerable dissension ensued between the ds of the two questions. The Michigan State Constitu

The second day's racing at Hoboken was attended by a large crowd. The hurtle race was won by the black horse Blackbird, the three-quarter mile dash by the gray celt Urbana, and the mile and a half dash was won

fellows in Bradford, Mass., on Tuesday night, and the presiding spiritualist, shose name is Smith, became en-raged and shot and killed one of them. He then purendered himself to the authorities.

The failure of the firm of Millione, Crichton & Son, of

and the executioners were
and hang him again.

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Mr. George Pennsylvania Wictoria, recently presented to him by self, in the hands of the Mayor and property

of Philadelphia to place on exhibition for the purpose of raising funds for charitable purposes.

Mrs. Belinas Ellms, the heroise of the story of the shipbuilder of Boson and his breach of promise of marriage, has recovered \$7,000 for the injury done to

The Luxemburg Peace Treaty-Is to be

The London Conference has resulted success fully. The peace treaty has been duly signed. The process of disarming on the part of the threatened belligerents has already commenced. Royal and imperial visits are to be made to the Emperor Napoleon, and Paris will be more brilliant this summer than if war had been less imminent. To England, and especially to England's Queen, the grati-tude of the nations is due. If war must ensue before reconstructed Europe settles down on a firm and permanent basis, it is desirable that the pretext for unsheathing the sword should have at least the appearance of justice. War on account of the Luxemburg difficulty would have had no such reason to recommend it; but war was inevitable if some friendly and disinterested voice had not been raised for peace. In this instance the voice of England has not been raised in vain. Whether the London Conference, with its happy results, is to be set down solely to the good sense and kindly feelings of Queen Victoria or to the farsceing wisdom as well of Benjamin Disraeli, time will best explain.

Now, however, that peace is secured and that the question of general disarmament is likely to be raised, it is not inopportune to ask, what is the probability of cont amity among the nations of Europe? In answer to this question we have to say at the on'set that it will not surprise us if a proposal for general disarming be made by England, if, as the result of this proposal, another Congress, on a larger scale than the present one, be conven in London or some other of the European capitals, and if as the result of this second council, the process of disarming be gone into by all the Powers represented with much apparent sincerity. All this, we are willing to believe, may take place in the early future. Nay, more; it is not impossible that at the second Congress questions of immediate difficulty may be raised and so disposed of that the peace of Europe will seem to be secured for a period of considerable though indefinite length. We are sorry, however, we cannot add that a firm and lasting peace may safely be coun'ed upon. The condition of European society and the temper of the different governments forbid us arriving at so desirable a

No one who has made himself familiar with the history of Europe since the days of the ns downward can fail to perceive that that continent is on the eve of, if it has not actually entered upon one of those transition periods which have been periodic in its history. For some generations it has been the great object of European statesmen so to proportion the strength of the leading nations-in other words, so to balance power-that peace should necessarily be the result. So far, however, as we have ever been able to understand the so-called balance of power, it has been more a name than a reality. It did certainly secure to two or three Powers a preponderance of authority; but it did not prevent those same Powers from quarrelling among themselves when occasion offered. The balance of power, in the sense in which it has usually been interpreted, has never been an effectual guarantee for the peace of Europa. In spite of specious appearances, which the great Powers have valuely tried to preserve, the struggle since the dawn of civilization in the West has been and ever must be for the commanding position. Intervals, certainly, have occurred during which no nation had courage or strength enough to take the lead; but there periods of inactivity have uniformly passed away, the struggle has been resumed, and out of it some one Power has emerged the acknowledged master of the Continent. The empire of Charlemagne, sition acquired by Spain in the time Charles V., the glory of France in the days of the Grand Monarque, Louis XIV., and th ail but universal empire built up by the First Napoleon, are illustrations in point. In each of those instances a dulness or a species of dead equality preceded the struggle which resulted in the temporary ascendancy of one Power. Since the downfall of Napoleon, Europe, till at least within a recent date has been at rest. No one Power has stood out towering above the others. It is our conviction, however, that the period is again close at hand, if not actually reached, when the truggle for supremacy must be resumed. The European continent, within the last fe

years, has been completely transformed. Th old boundary lines are no more. Since the Crimean war, but especially since the triumph of French arms at Solferino drove the Austrians from the plains of Lombardy and virtually set Italy free, the European equilibriam has been seriously disturbed. Fran Austria, Russia even, are no longer who they once were relatively to each other or to the rest of Europe. Nations strong as they have sprung up at each of their doors What is to be the position of these younger Powers in the European system? How is the growth of their strength to affect the older ations? Which of all the Powers or wha combination of them is to take the lead? In what shape and by what means is the Eastern question to be set at rest? What is to be the destiny of the Iberian peninsula? What alliances are the Scandinavian nations likely to form? These are a few of the question which have to be decided, and it is difficu to conceive how they are to be decided otherwise than by the sword. A Congress may do much to preserve peace for a time; but it may well be doubted whether anything but was will settle some of the questions which now agitate and which must agitate more and more the public mind of Europe.

If a Congressional Committee of Investigation were to find half the scandalous runes true which are rife in Washington about the alleged distribution of the convict Kohnstamm's money among certain lobbyists and pardon brokers who were specially active n trying to procure his pardon, enough corruption would be revealed to warrant putting a stop to the whole vile business of pardon lobbying. It might not be amiss for Congress to pass an act which would prohibit the issue of a pardon unless the jury shall have expressly recommended the prisoner to mercy, and the district attorney who prosecuted and the judge who sentenced him—necessarily fasiliar as they might be with any extenuating

circumstances of the case-shall endorse the application. Something like this, we believe is the English practice, although the pardoning power of the sovereign, like that of our Presi dent and of our State Governors, is theoretically absolute. Experience has shown the advantages of this English practice, and we are confident that its adoption in the United States would remedy a great and growing evil.

The Riots at the South-The Right of Free

Following close upon the heels of the riot at Richmond and the disturbances at New Orleans, created by unruly blacks, comes a more serious affray at Mobile, Alabama, where a number of unreconstructed white rebels made a murderous attack upon a meeting assembled to listen to a political address from Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, who is at present stumping the South in the interes of the radical party. From our special despatches yesterday it appears that soon after Judge Kelley had commonced his speech he was interrupted by persons on the outskirts of the meeting, who shouted to "put him down." To this threat the speaker replied that the Fifteenth infantry were at his back, and that if they could not prevent his being put down the United States army could. This was the signal for a general outbreak, and immediately an attack was made upon the platform Pistois and guns were fired at those who pied it, three or four persons were killed and fifteen or twenty wounded, and Congressman Kelley and the HEBALD correspondent narrowly escaped injury. This murlerous riot is said to have been

preconcerted and stimulated by incendiary articles in the rebel press for a few days past Whether this be the case or not-wh attack upon the meeting shall be found to have been premeditated or prompted by the angry impulse of the moment, it was equally unjustifiable and deserving severe punishment. It is the duty of General Swayne, who is in com-mand in that district, to exert his power to the utmost to discover and punish the prompters tary commanders at the South have been placed there expressly to preserve the public peace and to act as a police for the protection of the lives and property of the people and the proper enforcement of the laws. This is the object of the reconstruction policy of Con gress. The right of free speech is a con stitutional right and must not be intertered with by mobs or military, or by the national Legislature itself, except in time of war. Congressman Kelley was just as much at liberty to speak without interruption on all the political questions of the day, at Mobile, as that literary Bohemian, Pollard, was to lecture upon the exploded Son hern chivalry at Rich mond. If the unreconstructed rebels do not desire to hear Kelley's political halderdash, they can stay away from his meetings; and it the freedmen and white radicals are unwilling to listen to Pollard, they are not compelled to attend his lecture. Whether it is wise and patriotic for the Northern radicals to overrun the South and endeavor to excite the minds of the freedmen before they are yet accusiomer to their new position, in the hope of advancing their own political fortunes, is quite another matter. Their hints at "mild confiscation." their unnecessary recounting of all the evils o slavery; their arraignment of the white popu ation of the South for all the crimes in calendar, can have but one object and one result—the political division of black and white, of race against race. The riots and fights that have marked the course of these plitical pilgrims through the Southern States are indica be expected in the future, if the evil be not speedily arrested. Recent disgraceful developments show that some of them had better be at home in Massachusetts, correcting the morals men of Boston, than making stump speech

But if these radical missionaries choose travel through the Southern States, delivering political speeches, they must be projected in the right of free speech, which is guaranteed by the constitution of the United States; and it is the duty of the military commanders of the several districts to see that they have sufficient protection from mob violence. At the same time these military commanders should be impartial in the discharge of their duties. It is just as much their province to protect the literary Bohemians of the chivalry from the interference of radicals and freedm as to defend the radicals and freedmen fro the assaults of Southern bullies and ruffians.

There are three ways of dealing with ou Indian tribes—fight them, pet them, or talk them into submission. The first has for years been a miserable failure, the second has not trying to effect, backed by a large army used as a scarecrow.

Our special correspondent has just given us the details of the long pow-wow held with the Kiowas. The speech of Sa-tan-ti has a good ring in it, and if some of his statements prove true there should be a severe handling of some of our Indian agents and military officers. It is a well known fact that the Indian agents frequently cheat the Indians out of more than one half of the annuities conceded to them by treaty stipulation. This occasions much illfeeling, and becomes often a frequent cause of war. Although we have no faith in Indian honor, still it is no reason why we should set them such examples of bad dealing as is com-plained of in this straightforward speech of Sa-tan-ii. He complains, also, that one of our Pacific railroads is to run through his hunting grounds, that the buffalo bave all disappeared. and that the forests have been cut off. This he thinks a just cause of complaint; other of the tribes appear to think it a just cause for war. Sa-tan-ti complains that the United States troops burned the village of the Cheyennes; but General Hancock gives an excellent reason for so doing—among others, that that tribe had burned three white men.

From Colonel Leavenworth's statement i appears that this band of the Klowas was engaged in the terrible massacre of the Box family, in Texas, some months ago, and for this reason have not received their annuity goods

be very unsatisfactory. No point has been reached, and the settlement of our Indian diffguities appears to be as far off as ever.

The Suffrage Question-A Suggestion for

Some of the party organs in this city are just now engaged in a discussion on the suffrage question. One of them regards the principle of universal suffrage as a failure, and believes the only way to secure an honest government is to restrict the franchise by a property qualification, on the ground that the man who pays no taxes is indifferent to the extravagance and profligacy of an administration. The other believes that the ballot should be put into the hands of every man who lands in New York and is likely to vote the d mocratic ticket, but withheld from persons of color and others who are supposed to be opposed to the democracy. The anarchy and corruption which at present prevail in the State government and in this city are not to be laid to the door of universal suffrage. They are the natural consequ on of 1846, which muddled up the State and city governments and subverted the most valuable feature of a tree tranchise by making every little petty officer elective, splitting the whole system into fragments and imposing no direc responsibility anywhere. If the Governor of the State, elected by the people, should be endowed with the full power to appoint, control and remove all the heads of the subordinate State departments, and be held directly responsible to the people for the efficient and honest government of the whole State, and if the Mayors of our cities, similarly chosen, should have the same authority and responsibility, then universal anffrage would be

It is proposed by one of these party organ to confine the right of franchise in the city elections to those persons who pay taxes. This would be a very unfair and invidious dis tinction. The laborer and the mechanic who live on their daily wages pay tax :s indirectly, If not directly, on everything they eat, drink and wear. Indeed, in increased prices and high rents they are compelled to bear their share of the direct taxation on real estate and incomes, as well as the property owners themseives. If, however, our political reformers are bound to have a mixed suffrage and some sort of a property qualification, let them estab-lish the principle of recognizing both persons and property. In the South, before the abolition of slavery, a good, healthy, fat negro was worth about one thousand dollars. A white man at the North should be valued at that sum at the least. Let us have for our municipal government, then, a separate qualification of person and property on this basis, giving every man one vote for one thousand dollars as the value of his own person, and to a taxpayer and property owner an additional vote for every one thousand dollars he is worth in property. This will make a mixed suffrage that will bring in both persons and property and satisfy the political flies on both sides of

The Tax Upon Emigrants-Where Does the Monoy Go?

The Logislature at its recent assion increased the commutation tax upon emigrants landing in New York from two dollars to two dollars and a half a head. This money is collected from the ship owners by the Con sioners of Enigration. It must amount in the course of twelve months to a good round sum. A single steamship landed over one thousand passengers at Castle Garden last week, the tax upon whom would be two thousand five hundred dollars. A few days ago nearly three thousand emigrants arrived at that depot in twenty-four hours, and from these the Commissioners must have realized some seven thou sand dollars a tolerably profit ble day's business. In two comparatively duil weeks, up to the 1st instant, before the great tide of emigration has fairly set in, the arrivals at this port have been over eleven thousand, which, unde the new rate, would yield a revenue of some tive tax is not the only source of income enjoyed by the Commissioners of Emigra'ion. They receive ten or twelve thousand dollars a year from the railroads admitted to Castle Garden for rent, and we believe a tax of fifty dollars is collected in some cases where an emigrant is sent to Ward's Island. But if we take the commutation tax alone and aggregate the arrivals during the year upon the average of the two weeks prior to May 1-eleven thousand-we find the receipts of the Commis sioners for the next twelve months to be from this source nearly eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

sible for its safe keeping and its proper invest-ment? We know that a short time ago the reatulty of two thousand dollars was presen to Thurlow Weed and some other person for amicably settling a "difference" that had occurred between the Emigration Con ers and another city commission, and we know that plenty of people would have done the business for one hundred dollars, if the officers in the pay of the Commissioners were incompetent to accomplish it. But further than this we have but little light on the subject. What are the Comm'ss.oners going to do with their princely revenue? They are philanthropic gentlemen and take no pay for their own services. Had they not better use the money to build a comely, healthful and convenient emigrant depot at the Battery in place of the present dilapidated shell known as Castle Garden? They ought to do some public good with the funds; for their expenses are comparatively nothing, and the people who pay the heavy tax are entitled to a sideration for their money in some shape or

According to one of our latest cable de-spatches the Reform question in the hands of the tories hopefully progresses. Disraell still skilfully steers the vessel of State. Not resisting, but yielding to the tide of public opinion, the party now in power are likely to have the honor of securing for the British people a substantial measure of reform. The granting of the franchise to lodgers who pay what is tentamount to a ten pound rental is one step more in the right disection.

General's Spance.—Horace Greeley and depend upon the Henaus for a full report of his speech and that of Gerrit Smith at the immense mass meeting of whites and blacks on Tuesday at Richmond. His own journal, the Tribune, d upon the HERALD for a fall report of his failed to give anything but a brief abstract of those benevolent harangues. This is not the first time that the enterprise of the Henald has enabled the editors of certain New York papers to read their own specebes in print.

Gerrit Smith's Speech at Richmond. Gerrit Smith made a speech to a mixed asnond on Tuesday which was full of character stic benevolence, and contained broader and more sensible views than the speeches of any other Northern orator now in the South. He did not spare the South for its sins and follies, for bringing on the war, or for attempting, in some cases, to run away from the restoration erms of Congress; but he blamed the North also for its share in bringing on the trouble and for its want of magnanimity. Though under the constitution those who took part in fighting against the government are traitors to-day, he said he was "averse to having his countrymen (the Southerners) go down to posterity a igmatized as traitors. When this st had advanced to a great civil war, with a de nelo government, and carrying on war as an tors. He wanted thus to lift them from their supposed degradation. The North, he would say, was under a common responsibility with the South for the late war." After speaking of slavery as the cause of the war, and the North eing equally guilty with the South for establishing and maintaining that institution, he added, "we of the North reaped far more gain from elavery than you did. You but held the cow-we milked it." He said he was not an advocate of confiscation, and advised the blacks not to ask for it, but to seek homes by their honest earnings. He would also relieve the South for half a dozen years from direct federal taxes to enable the people to recover something of their former prosperity. Congress, he said, should have appropriated ten or twenty millions of dollars to that suffering and. How such broad and liberal views conrast with the narrow and illiberal policy of Congress in taxing the productions of the South at a time when they most need assistance! How different is this speech of Gerrit Smith to those threatening and mere partisan speeches of Wilson, Kelley and some other rthern orators in the South! We Gerrit Smith would do a great deal of good were he to follow those other speakers throughout the South, and we recommend him to do so.

Punishment for Political Offences The commutation of General Burke's sen tence by the English government was a fo gone conclusion. No one expected that the death penalty would be carried out in his case. He is of the stamp of men whom it is impolitic to make martyrs of. The soil soaked with their blood is poetically but truly said to be sown with dragons' teeth. Had Lord Edward Fitzgerald and the Shears been merely condemned to perpetual imprisonment or ba ment, the task of government in Ireland for the last half century might not have been as difficult as it has proved. Executions for political offences have hap

pily become impossible in the future. Our example has settled that question. If a gav-ernment such as ours can forgive the treason committed against it by men like Davis and ee, no other dare carry its vindictiveness to such an extreme. It is true that in Je the example failed to exercise any influence, but there was no time for the British govern ment to interfere, and there is no fear of its occurring again. British officials will take care in the matter now they rain the care in the nature now they rain the care that elicited by the execution of Mr. Gordon. The feeling might not, perhaps, have taken so threatening a form had it not been for the magic nanimity displayed by our government towards the leaders of the rebellion. We witness daily in evil things the force of example. In a matter which touches so closely the interests of civilization and humanity it is gratifying to and that we have led the way to the a of a practice which is consistent only with a condition of barbarism.

The Sale of the Dunder

The sale of the armor-plated monsier, the Dunderberg, to the first naval Power of Europe s a proof that American talent is at least un surpassed in the Old World, and that in case of actual war our who'e coast would be allve with activity in the building of vessels with which to pay off old scores and wipe out Alabama remembrances.

The sale of the Dunderberg will set

English friends to thinking. Behind her walls of Iron her two fifteen-inch guns and twelve more each of eleven-inch calibre would make wild work on the Thames or along the unprotected coast of Promis. English iron-clad could live five minutes above water under the terrific fire of the batteries of the Dunderberg. The only way for John Bull to keep his naval balance, now so nearly lost, is to order of us a better craft, which our skilled mechanics can readily ra out. We have no jealousies and feel s'rong in our geographical position that we are quite willing to undertake for the English what they appear unable to do for themselves—build a naval fleet capable of coping with that of their French rival.

All of our iron-clads are for sale. Our policy now is economy. The confidence we possess in our productive powers is such that we are quite willing to dispose of all our old stock. preparatory to producing a new and better

"Extremes meet" is an old proverb, and

that has been verified in the appalling case of immorality in Massachusetts which was re-ported in yesterday's Hranz. Amidst the most puritanical community in the world, where they force morality down people's throats, where to look away is almost a where people melt away in serrow for the pe negro, where to touch whistey or wins is garded immoral, and where all the theories the improvement of other people are agi there we find a man, educated and honored, who united in himself the cha of a preacher of the gospel, a legislator of the State, and Chairman of the School Committee State, and Chairman of the School Committee of the town, guilty of crimes that are not fit to be mentioned. We know of nothing to be compared to the discusting wickedness of this reverend and honorable Mr. Howe, in modern times and in a civilized country. The fact is, the pretended morality or humanity of Massachusetts is nothing but profound hypectay. There is not, probably, so wicked a city in the morality of Bastan. With a great outside show There is not, probably, so wicked a city in the world as Boston. With a great outside show of desency and morality, there is a vast amount of secret vice. It is much the same throughout the State. Such orimes as we refer to could not occur in any other state of society. From such great presence, with a much state of society.

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